

IT IS A PLEASURE for me to be here with you this evening. I want to talk with you about the Central Intelligence Agency and the intelligence community and to share with you my perceptions and some of my experiences since I became Director of Central Intelligence. STAT

I must confess that when I was off in China, the whole intelligence community and the welter of charges and allegations about it seemed very remote and unreal to me. Many of you have heard and read so much conflicting information about intelligence that you must wonder just what it all means.

Let me say first that I have learned that the intelligence community is one of the biggest assets we have in defending America's security. The community itself is diverse, and its range of talents and capabilities is absolutely unique.

Many of you think of intelligence and perhaps think only of the CIA and James Bond spy adventures. Well, that is a tiny part of our business. Most of the Agency's work is the far less exciting but equally important task of gathering information, sifting facts and attempting to develop an accurate picture of events and trends abroad.

Others of you may think of intelligence only in connection with the excesses of the past. Indeed, there were some mistakes and some bad judgments, but there were also a lot of charges made that weren't true. The mistakes were rooted out and stopped by the intelligence community itself well before they were publicly revealed. And I can assure you that we are taking every possible precaution to ensure that such abuses never occur again.

I said that the intelligence community is truly a national asset. Let me give you an example of one of its activities that may be of particular interest to this group: technical intelligence collection.

The main mission of foreign intelligence is to produce quality intelligence for the use of our policymakers so that they can determine policies with the best possible information and judgment we can give them. (I should add we are not in the policy business.) Obviously, producing quality intelligence depends upon collecting quality intelligence to support and feed the analytical process.

Over the past 10 to 15 years, the collection of this kind of information has been transformed. Human sources—spies, if you will—remain important and in many cases essential, but they are increasingly hard to come by. We had to find new ways to collect information to meet the needs of our increasingly technical problems.

In response to these needs, an activity known as technical collection has evolved. This has perhaps had

# Banquet Address

by The Honorable George Bush  
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

its greatest impact on our ability to solve key military intelligence problems such as determining the characteristics and deployment of weapon systems—systems that are themselves based on advancing and sophisticated technology.

A most dramatic example of a system to emerge from harnessing technology to the ends of intelligence collection was the U-2 program. In the mid- and late '50s, the U-2 was a unique aircraft in terms of its performance, the camera systems it carried and the superb information it collected.

For many reasons, the U-2 is no longer a useful intelligence collector. But as the U-2 began to lose its effectiveness, other systems came along to fill the gap.

The new systems have dramatically expanded the capabilities and applications of technical intelligence collection. Today, technical intelligence collection systems represent a large portion of the total national intelligence resources.

Another part of this national asset is its wealth of highly educated and gifted analysts. Collecting quality information is not the end of the intelligence process. There is a great difference between information and intelligence.

If I may, I would like to cite an example that many of you in this room understand all too well: Pearl Harbor. In the days before the Second World War, the United States had what could be called departmental intelligence. In other words, each department and agency had bits and pieces of information that they carefully controlled. In today's terminology, no one was "getting it together."



**"I believe that one of my principal tasks as Director of Central Intelligence is to restore the faith of the American people in their intelligence service. This we can do by operating fully within the guidelines established. We must not and will not violate the laws of this country."**



All of the information that might have led an analyst to conclude that the Japanese intended to attack Pearl Harbor was available in Washington. But it was not in one place for an analyst to study. It was scattered all over town; therefore, it was useless. That was information—not intelligence. Today, as DCI, I have the responsibility for getting it all together. It's working.

Intelligence is the result of patient, painstaking work by analysts throughout the intelligence community. Let me give you a statistic that I think amply demonstrates the kind of training and background our professional employees have: between 1971 and 1975, 50 per cent of entering CIA professionals had bachelor's degrees, 34 per cent held master's, and almost 10 per cent had Ph.D.'s.

These gifted professionals have achieved success after success:

- American intelligence spotted the Soviet nuclear missiles being delivered to Cuba in 1962 and supported the President as he worked through 13 nightmarish days to force their removal;
- American intelligence gave seven years' warning of the development of the Moscow anti-ballistic missile system;
- American intelligence pinpointed eight new Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles and evaluated the development of each for three or more years before it became operational;
- Two major new Soviet submarine programs were anticipated well before the first boats slid down the ways;
- American intelligence has created a collection and analytical capability sufficient to reduce the need for on-site verification for some kinds of strategic

arms control agreements that have been concluded with the USSR. The ABM treaty and the interim agreement on offensive weapons of 1972 would have been impossible without these "national technical means of verification" and the relevant analytical capability.

I am proud of this record and the people that compiled it—and you should be, too.

The dedication of the people in the CIA and in the intelligence community as a whole is remarkable. As you probably also know, some individuals both here and abroad have recklessly published the names of hundreds of people whom they claim are CIA employees. Despite the threats, the hazards and the dangers, not one Agency employee has asked to be sent home. That is the kind of dedication I am talking about.

**L**et me conclude by giving you a brief look at where the intelligence community now stands.

Eighteen months of investigations into intelligence, by both the executive branch and the Congress, have come to an end. The President has issued an executive order clearly setting forth guidelines specifying what American intelligence can and cannot do. We are following those guidelines to the letter.

The Congress has established a new Oversight Committee in the Senate. Senator Inouye is chairman and Senator Baker is vice-chairman. We intend to cooperate fully with that committee and the other congressional committees that have been designated to oversee the intelligence community. In turn, I have urged each committee to safeguard the secret information that we present to them.

I believe that one of my principal tasks as Director of Central Intelligence is to restore the faith of the American people in their intelligence service. This we can do by operating fully within the guidelines established. We must not and will not violate the laws of this country.

But we cannot run an intelligence service in a glass bowl. I am charged under the law with protecting our sources and methods of intelligence. I will honor that charge. I am sick and tired of leaks from whatever source, and I will do my level best to guard against them.

We must not hide behind a cloak of secrecy. I am taking steps to end the overclassification that has plagued the Intelligence Community. I want the American people to know that when we say something is secret, it really is a secret worthy of protection.

America's intelligence is good. We are working hard to make it even better, and your support is important to us.

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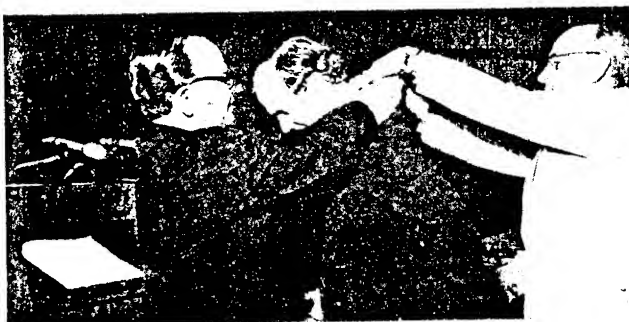
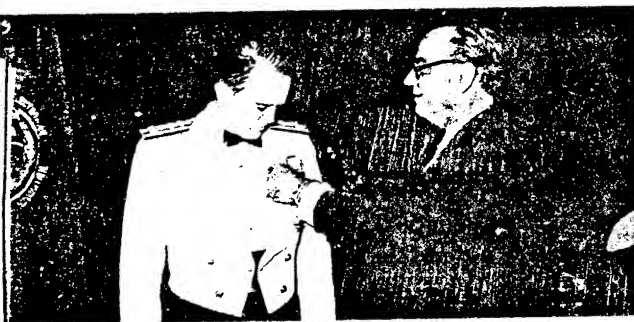
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# Awards

The AFCEA Gold Medal was presented in recognition of services performed beyond that which is expected and in appreciation of outstanding leadership and dedication to AFCEA in positions of great responsibility. This award was made at the Key-note Luncheon to (above) **Lt. General Lee M. Paschall, USAF**, Director, Defense Communications Agency; and (above right) **Maj. General Robert E. Sadler, USAF**, Deputy Director for Operations (C-E), Joint Chiefs of Staff. The award was presented at the Annual Banquet to (below) **Vice Admiral Jon L. Boyes, USN**, Director, Command & Control & Communications Programs, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. This award was presented at the Industrial Luncheon (below, right) to **Maj. General Thomas M. Rienzi, USA**, Director, Telecommunications and Command and Control, Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations.



The AFCEA Distinguished Service Gold Medal was presented at the Annual Banquet to **George Bush**, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, in recognition of his outstanding service to our nation in a variety of positions of great responsibility and importance.

The AFCEA Oak Leaf Cluster Gold Medal in recognition of services performed beyond that which is expected and in appreciation of outstanding leadership and dedication to AFCEA in positions of great responsibility was presented at the Annual Banquet to **Dr. Joseph A. Boyd**, President of Harris Corporation.



The Oak Leaf Cluster to the AFCEA Commendation Gold Medal Award was presented at the Industrial Luncheon to **Edward Zilian** of Western Electric Company in recognition of services performed in an outstanding manner and in recognition of his leadership and dedication to AFCEA.



The AFCEA Meritorious Service Award was presented to **Robert R. Horner, Jr.**, Assistant Vice President, Government Communications, C&P Telephone Companies at the Industrial Luncheon in recognition of outstanding leadership in a position of great responsibility in Association Affairs.

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Banquet Speaker



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